



SUP News

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS

Preservation of Utah's Pioneer Heritage in all areas: arts, crafts, skills, scenic, recreational, cultural, historic sites, trails, and landmarks.

Volume 4

NOVEMBER, 1957

No. 11

Utah Welcomes Eight Pony Express States Governors' Conference November 21

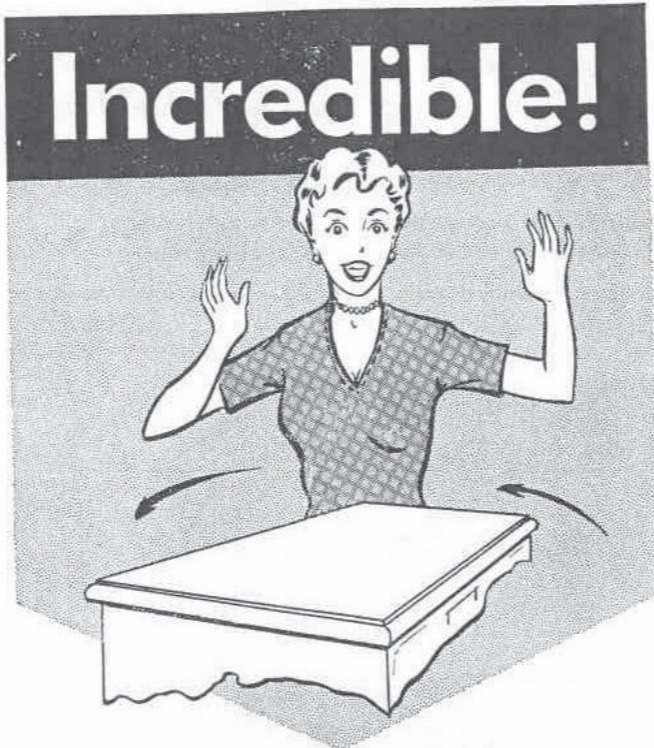


1860

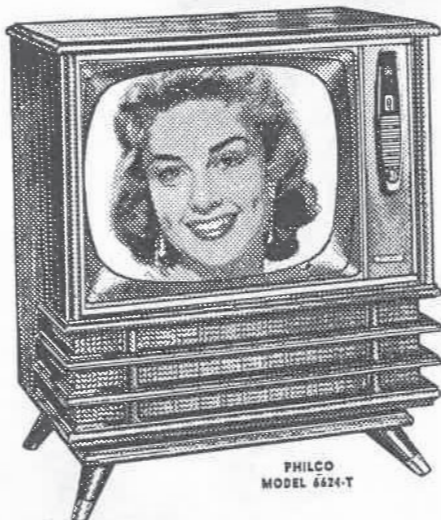
1960

PONY EXPRESS
TRAIL

herb
mud



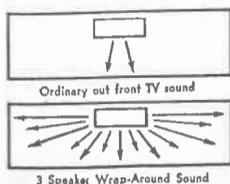
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WALK-AROUND TEST!
 Hear What
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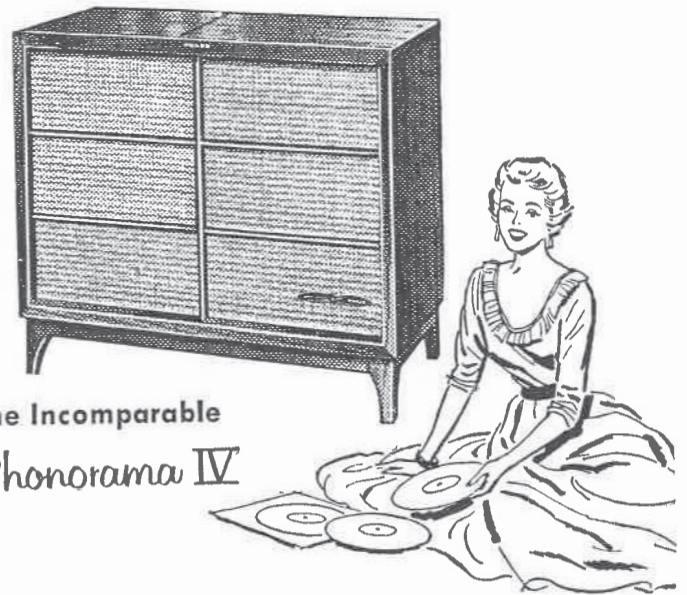
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HORACE A. SORENSEN, *Manager*

California's Governor Goodwin J. Knight Joins Los Angeles Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Is Pinned by Jack Howells, Jr.

Governor Goodwin J. Knight, a native Utahn who was born in Provo, Utah, and destined to become the Chief Executive of the great state of California, was made an active member of the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers in October.

John F. Howells, Jr., President of the California chapter, "pinned" the governor in a long awaited and happily planned, maneuver at a social gathering of some 400 guests. Aiding and abetting President Howells in the pleasant ceremony was SUP member Isaac M. Stewart, Executive Vice-President for Union Carbide's Western operations. (Ike Stewart is another native Utahn who has climbed to the top rung on the ladder of success in the Golden State.)

President Howells (in a special telephone conversation with the editor) stated last week that the "half-million dollar Fort Moore Memorial in Los Angeles Civic Center is about ninety days to four months away from completion and dedication, thanks to the \$78,000 raised by the California Sons of Utah Pioneers, the California Daughters of Utah Pioneers and the LDS Church.

"It is quite likely that dedicatory services will be held in late March at which time the Los Angeles Chapter will participate in unveiling the Mormon Battalion Pylon and Flagstaff."

The Chapter will hold its Annual Dinner December 6th, according to President Howells, at Lund's Restaurant, 8635 Wilshire Blv'd, Los Angeles. The hour has



Governor Goodwin J. Knight of California is "pinned" as a member of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers by John F. Howells, Jr., as SUP member, Isaac M. Stewart, Executive Vice President of Union Carbide's Western Operations, looks on.

been set at 7:30 p.m. and an attendance of 100 has been booked. Mr. Herschel Lund, the proprietor of the famous restaurant, is a son of Utah's beloved "Tony" Lund, who made life worth living with his direction of the great Tabernacle Choir, and made living "live" with his incomparable humorous stories.

President Howells reports the entire

chapter membership is hoping President Carl J. Christensen will accept their invitation to be the honored guest speaker on the occasion. Could it be possible that the Deseret Sunday School General Superintendency might have occasion to send to Los Angeles, long about December 6, a certain board member who is also a distinguished physicist? Could be.



EDITOR'S TRAIL NOTES

"HERE IS OUR CHECK FOR \$20, PLEASE CREDIT THESE EIGHT MEN WITH 1958 NATIONAL DUES" reads a beautiful letter in yesterday's mail from Franklin S. Harris, Jr., of our University of Deseret Chapter. He continues, "Why the advance payments for 1958? The fellows did it in a "dues paying mood" and who was I to remonstrate?"

EAST MILL CREEK CHAPTER held its regular monthly dinner meeting November 11th at Pioneer Village. Dr. Cramp-

ton of University of Utah's Department of History spoke on the history of early Utah mining.

SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS PAID TRIBUTE NOVEMBER 15 AND 16 TO THE SALT LAKE CHAPTER OF THE S.P.E.B.S.Q.S.A., which is to say, Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America. The occasion, held at the South High Auditorium, was the 9th Annual Parade of Barber Shop Quartets. Headlining the show, from East Liverpool, Ohio, were the Great Scotts, the foursome which are the 1957 International Finalists, and the Sharp Shooters, who are the Far West District champions from Whittier, California. Among the tuneful local fours were the Evans Quartet, the Tonichords, and the True Tones, also a 40-voice chorus conducted by Turk Evans and managed by Lee Bindrup. But the surprise of the evening was the San Gab-

riel, California, Barber Shop Haywire Orchestra. So much fun and melody makes us recall that it was only last May 26, a Sunday afternoon incidentally, that many of these fine quartets competed for \$500 in cash prizes at Pioneer Village as a feature of opening and dedicating the Village's 1890 Barber Shop. And this brings up another story. Because of the local chapter SPEBSQSB's participation in our Barber Shop opening, it won national recognition in the July issue of their national organ, *The Harmonizer*, plus a nice write-up in the West District's Publication, *West Times*.

DAVID H. CARSON, PRESIDENT OF LEHI CHAPTER, REPORTS: "With reference to assignment given our chapter to extend a new chapter in American Fork: Some of our members have been doing work along that line and prospects look good. This coming Monday See TRAILS, Page 4

SORENSEN TRACES HISTORY OF PIONEER ENCLOSURES FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY CAMPS, DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS

(Note: This article is from original material by Horace A. Sorensen, Managing Director of the Pioneer Village of the National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers. Mr. Sorensen was requested to speak on "Pioneer Enclosures" to the combined Salt Lake County Camps of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers at their October meetings in Pioneer Memorial Museum at the head of Salt Lake City's Main Street and in Barrat Hall. Having spent more than twenty years in research and practical field work, and having almost single-handedly built the imposing reconstructed five-acre Pioneer Village in Salt Lake City, he is conceded by his colleagues to be an authority in his field.)

Pioneer forts and houses! How important this subject was to those gallant pioneers who faced the wilderness. Next to food, shelters were necessary to keep their bodies and souls together. Through their sacrifices you and I live in the luxuries and comforts of today.



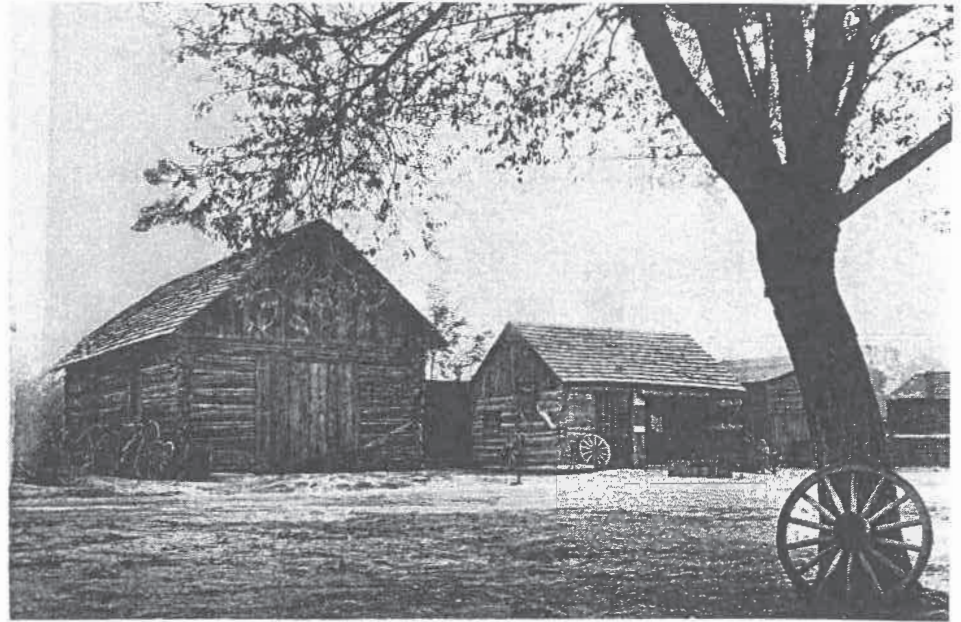
Horace A. Sorensen

This material is not what I have necessarily gleaned from books; a subject on which volumes have been written, but is that which I have experienced in practical research in an attempt to recapture an authentic pioneer culture in my capacity as Managing Director of Pioneer Village, a project of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers.

Those who had the courage and strength to invade the great western frontiers came across the dwellings of the West's Indian tribes. They found these native Americans not only practical men, but also born artists. The Indian's inventions proved to be as beautiful as they were serviceable.

True, some tribes lived in tents, many of which were hard to pitch, hot in summer, cold in winter, badly lighted, unventilated, easily blown down, and ugly to boot.

Reginald and Gladys Laubin, in their recent book, "The Indian Tipi, Its History, Construction, and Use," observe that the conical lodge of the Plains Indians has none of these faults. It can be pitched by a single person, is roomy, well ventilated at all times, is cool in summer, well lighted, proof against high winds and heavy downpours, and with its cheerful fire inside, is snug in the severest winter weather. Moreover, its tilted cone, opened smoke flaps and crown of branch-



Wells Fargo Stage Station (left) and restored pioneer blacksmith shop (right) as they appear in Pioneer Village. The stage house was brought in from Kamas, many miles to the east of Salt Lake City. The smithy came from Lonesome Cedar Valley, near old Camp Floyd, 40 miles southwest of Salt

ing poles presents a different silhouette from every angle, forming a stately dwelling even though lacking in decoration.

Such lodges were made from cured



Famous "Wanship House" now at Pioneer Village dates from 1880, is of rough sawed logs and boasts two stories, but only two rooms—"upstairs, and downstairs." The outside surface of the logs has accumulated the mysterious "desert varnish" from weathering the winds, sun and rains of almost eighty years. It has been carefully restored and the interior furnished in simplicity with home accouterments of the era.

hides, the skins of animals, usually buffalo pelts.

It is only natural that the Sons of Utah Pioneers should have an Indian lodge in Pioneer Village, in which, on festive occasions they can display and accentuate

the fine collections of Indian culture received from such significant donors as Mildred Miles Dillman and others. And during the pleasant summer weather many of our fine Indian friends from the Uintah Basin, whole families, come to visit the Village for days on end, and completely take over.

The early trappers and mountain men of the west found it necessary to house themselves in enclosures known as forts. These were usually built near a stream for water supply. These forts had high walls made of logs, adobies or stone. Living quarters were arranged around the inside with roofs that pitched backwards to join the walls of the fort. There were no outside openings through the fort, except for gun ports, and the heavy gates.

Usually there was an observation tower as part of the walled enclosure. It overlooked the surrounding territory and helped provide advance warning of human approach.

There were five such forts, in what later became Utah Territory, that predated the Mormon Trek: Fort Davy Crockett and Fort Bridger in Wyoming; Forts Antoine Roubedaux and Kit Carson near Duchesne, and Fort Buena Ventura where Ogden now is.

These early forts, long since disappeared with scarcely a trace, were principally fur trading centers where trappers hibernated to meet the Indians with as

See SORENSEN, Page 6



Old log enclosures at Pioneer Village. Left to right: Erastus Bingham log home from Ogden, 40 miles north of Salt Lake; Pioneer cabin from Midvale (one of first log houses in Salt Lake Valley). New log enclosure in "L" shape (not yet completed) in which will be shown Pioneer Village's vast collection of wild animals and birds found in Utah at time of Pioneers.

One of the most powerful and far-reaching tenets of the Sons of Utah Pioneers' activities is simply stated thus: "We don't care who does it as long as it gets done." The Sons continue to remain in a silent role, back of the scenes, but aggressively search out those who "can" and "will" get important things done. They have found that a little promoting and a little encouragement sometimes go a long ways.

The Sons' over-all objective, "Know Your Utah" is bringing results. Let us as Sons and Daughters of Utah Pioneers



Old Rock Church from Coalville, forty miles east of Pioneer Village. This building was the first public building in Summit County and served as a fort, then as a school and church, finally as a community hall and theatre. It was moved, rock by rock, to Pioneer Village and carefully put back together, from footings to tiny cupola. Candle-light Organ Vespers will be enjoyed by Village visitors on special evenings.

SORENSEN, From Page 5

much safety as was possible under the existing primitive conditions.

The only fort of pioneer days still standing in fair preservation is Cove Fort, but it was built at a much later period. This protective enclosure stands on U. S. Highway 91 at the west end of Clear Creek Canyon, 250 miles south of Salt Lake City. Its walls are made of lava rock. Habitation and storage quarters hug the inside circumference of the walls. The old well stands barren and in decay in the center of the fort. Huge wall-high gates of massive hand-hewn timbers, hang

askew on wrought-iron hinges at the center of opposite east and west walls.

It was encouraging to hear the other day from Harold P. Fabian, chairman of Utah's newly created State Parks Commission, that the restoration and preservation of Cove Fort was a "must" on the Commission's future plans.

It is now evident to our state how important it was for the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers to initiate and spearhead the State Parks Program that culminated in the passage of laws and the creating of our Stake Parks Commission.

help to locate, protect and promote historical sites and our unrivaled and magnificent scenic locations, because these are an important part of our great heritage. May old Cove Fort in its crumbling and neglected condition be restored.

The Pioneer Woman went with her

"LIGHT AND TIE," PARDNER... TIME TO EAT AT **STEPHENS' CAFE IN GARLAND**

MEL AND ROMA STEPHENS, *Proprietors*

WE MAKE A FUSS AT STEPHENS' OVER THE
BEST-FED HOMBRES IN THE BEAR RIVER VALLY

SAVORY VICTUALS...

- Sizzling Steaks
- Jumbo Shrimps
- Southern Fried Chicken
- Fish 'n Chips

OFFICIAL CHUCK-WAGON...

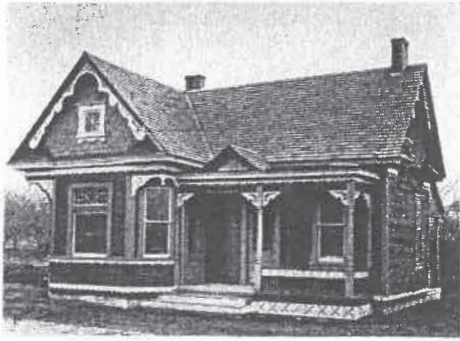
- Garland Lions
- Tremonton Jay-Cees
- Sons of Utah Pioneers
- Ladies Self-Culture Club

On Factory Street in Garland for Past 5 Years

Open 6:30 A.M. to Midnight

Pioneer Man into the vast wilderness of the west. She is revered for her extreme strength and courage in facing many hardships. She traveled the rough trails in covered wagons drawn by oxen, or she rode a horse, or just walked, all the way, helping by pushing and pulling a heavily loaded hand-cart. She traveled that thousand miles of toil and sweat and tears faced with great uncertainties.

She washed at the stream when there was one; she cooked wild meat over the



The "Gay Nineties Ginger Bread House" at Pioneer Village came from Rockport, now under several feet of water impounded by the Wanship Dam. You see it here completely restored and authentically furnished.

open fire, and carefully conserved and measured rations. She lived under canvas and gave birth in a wagon box. She knew the extremes of sickness, hunger and cold, yet she was ever faithful to her God and loyal to her husband, and mindful of the real meaning of her adventure westward into the unknown.

A painting by Gordon Coult that is known as "The Last Mile" hangs in Pioneer Village. It portrays a tired, gaunt double yoke of oxen drawing a covered wagon into the dusk of evening. A lantern under the wagon cover silhouettes the tired driver and his wife. I have dedicated myself to forever see that oxen and covered wagons shall dominate our Village as a living memorial to those who gave so much to make our well-being possible.

Almost every day of the year classes of school children, troops of scouts and various church groups join parents and tourists in taking a two-hour guided tour of Pioneer Village. Many, both old and young, enjoy rides in our covered wagons which are drawn by real oxen or fine horses from the Village livery stable.

A small band of sheep lamb each spring in the Village corrals, and I can assure you these baby lambs are a big attraction for the kiddies. We clip the fleece from the mother ewes; wash it, comb it, dye it and spin it into yarn on old spinning wheels then later weave it on old looms into homespun fabric.

A pair of baby buffalo were recently acquired for the Village and are now secure behind a sturdy fence. They are

reminders to our visitors of the great herds that roamed the plains in pioneer times.

The wagon box with its bows and canvas cover was often placed on log uprights at trail's end, and was thus used as the temporary home of the pioneer family. The man of the family then rode the wagon gears in search of trees for house logs. While cottonwood trees were often handy, it was pine that was preferred. Roofs were of sod and the floor of tamped clay, only occasionally was the split log used for flooring.

I recall the remains of the cottonwood log home of the Erickson family that stood near Vine Street in Murray. Frank Silver took me there. He loved to relate the good times he had experienced in this pioneer home of 1853. The floor was of dirt, the roof of sod. A big adobe open fireplace was in an end of the single room. The adobes had been made on the spot, in board moulds, and the



We believe this to be the only "Museum to The Horse" in our western states. The building is the fine carriage house and stable of the George H. Dern mansion that stood on East Brigham Street (South Temple) in early Salt Lake City. Mr. Dern was governor of Utah and later Secretary of War. The building now contains an impressive collection of "horse lore" from Currier & Ives Prints, to a 500-volume library on the horse; to say nothing of cowboy, plainsman and pioneer Western tack.

clay was mixed with water from the still flowing stream.

Frank would recall that he used to gather at this old home when he was a boy. In the evening he would sit straddle of the cool end of a log whose other end burned brightly in the fireplace, occasionally standing up to give the log a push deeper into the flames. When the logs were consumed, the young people knew it was time to return to their own homes and "hit the hay." And hitting the hay was literally true, according to Frank, because the homespun ticks of that day were filled with fragrant hay, grass, or corn husks, and served as mattresses upon "springs" constructed from a criss-cross lattice of cordage.

I asked Frank what they used for light and he explained that it also came from the fireplace. Some families had candles moulded from fats saved from the butch-

ering of livestock. But fats were needed for cooking, too, and so when mother could save a little from her supply it was hoarded for the day it could be used for the candle-mould. Candles were used only for formal and special occasions.

It is only natural that many pioneer log houses are now glorified and preserved in Pioneer Village. Among them are the 1853 Erastus Bingham log house from Ogden. It was built by the man who first began lead mining in Bingham Canyon, which now bears his name. The 90-year-old log school and meeting house from Rockport is also in the Village. It is made of hand-hewn logs that are key-locked at the corners.

The 1883 log recreation hall from old Woodland has been moved to the Village and completely restored. A log blacksmith shop came from Cedar Valley near the tiny settlement of Fairfield. There is also a log house from Wanship, that is a two-story sawed log dwelling built in 1880.

These and other pioneer enclosures bring the number of buildings at Pioneer Village to more than thirty. They are grouped around a central park, or mall, and the entire grounds attractively landscaped.

The log cabin, ever so humble, was far better than the caves and dug-outs many of the early settlers were forced to live in.

The materials the pioneers used to build with were those most easily ac-

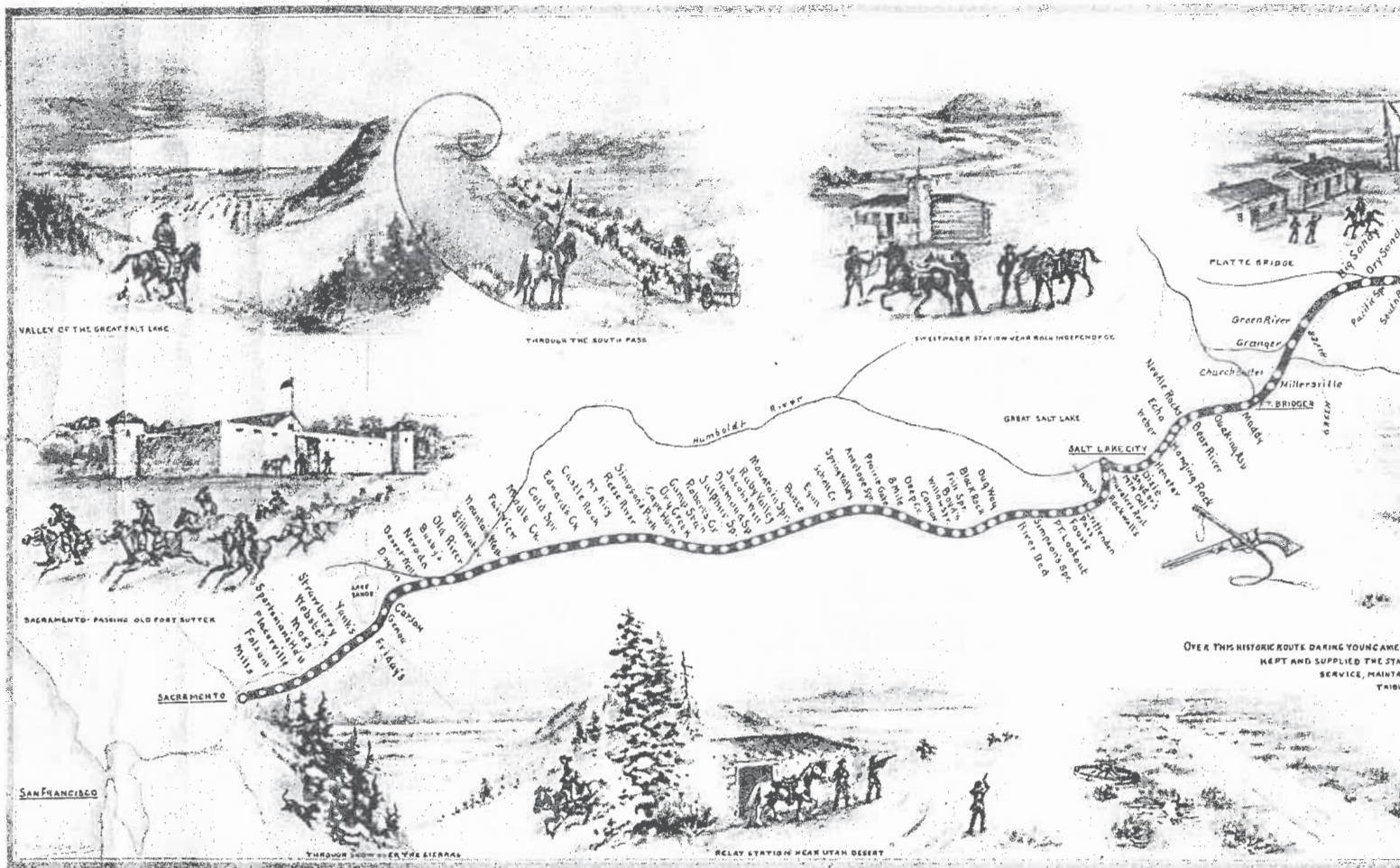


Pony Express Station at Pioneer Village. Old log cabin of Jim Sharp (SUP's Pony Express authority) brought from the Sharp ranch at Woodland, Utah, by the Ute Ranger's Mounted Posse. The enclosure will be authentically furnished inside with extant Pony Express relics.

cessible at the time. Shortage of timber prompted adobe making from clay dampened with water and sometimes bonded with straw or grass.

The Empey House, which was moved from the corner of 2nd East and South Temple, five years ago, was adobe. We had planned to just pick it up on skids and move it intact, but found it weighed more than fifty tons because of its adobe walls. It was a gem of English architecture and was designed by Truman O. See SORENSEN, Page 14

Pony Express Route April 3, 1860—October 24, 1861



OVER THIS HISTORIC ROUTE DARING YOUNG AMERICANS KEPT AND SUPPLIED THE STAGE SERVICE, MAINTAINING TRAILS

Over this historic route, daring young Americans on fleet horses sped night and day while other courageous men kept and supplied the stations along the far-flung, dangerous line. This pioneer fast mail service, maintained despite serious loss to its patriotic promoters, made a notable contribution to our national welfare. The Pony Express, following the direct northern route, brought our Far West much closer to our East, thereby helping

to hold our frontier territory with its treasures of gold in our Union. It blazed the way for the overland stage to California, hastened the building of the first transcontinental railroad and the telegraph, and added one of the most stirring chapters to the history of America's making." — Howard R. Driggs, President of the American Pioneer Trails Association.

Sharp Names Pony Express Stations Through Utah to Sacramento. Corrects Bad History

James P. (Jim) Sharp, field expert on the Pony Express, particularly from Green River west to Sacramento, allows that he's just cantankerous enough to help the boys make the 1960 Centennial run, come two more years. Jim has spent a lifetime on the deserts and torturous mountain terrain of the west, retracing foot by foot, the vanishing trails of the Stage-Coach and the Pony. As a boy he



James P. Sharp

knew many of the riders. He heard them narrate experiences. He was acquainted with some of the old station keepers and stage drivers. He has visited the site of every Pony Express station from Green River (in Wyoming) to Friday's (west of Carson, Nevada), and several others. He has written countless articles on the Pony Express and has completed a book on the subject.

In October of this year he guided a corps of top officers of the famous Ute Rangers across the western Utah desert to the old station at Deep Creek.

Mr. Sharp's latest recognition was in

receiving the first Honorary Life Membership in the Ute Rangers which has for many years been designated the official Utah State Highway Patrol Posse.

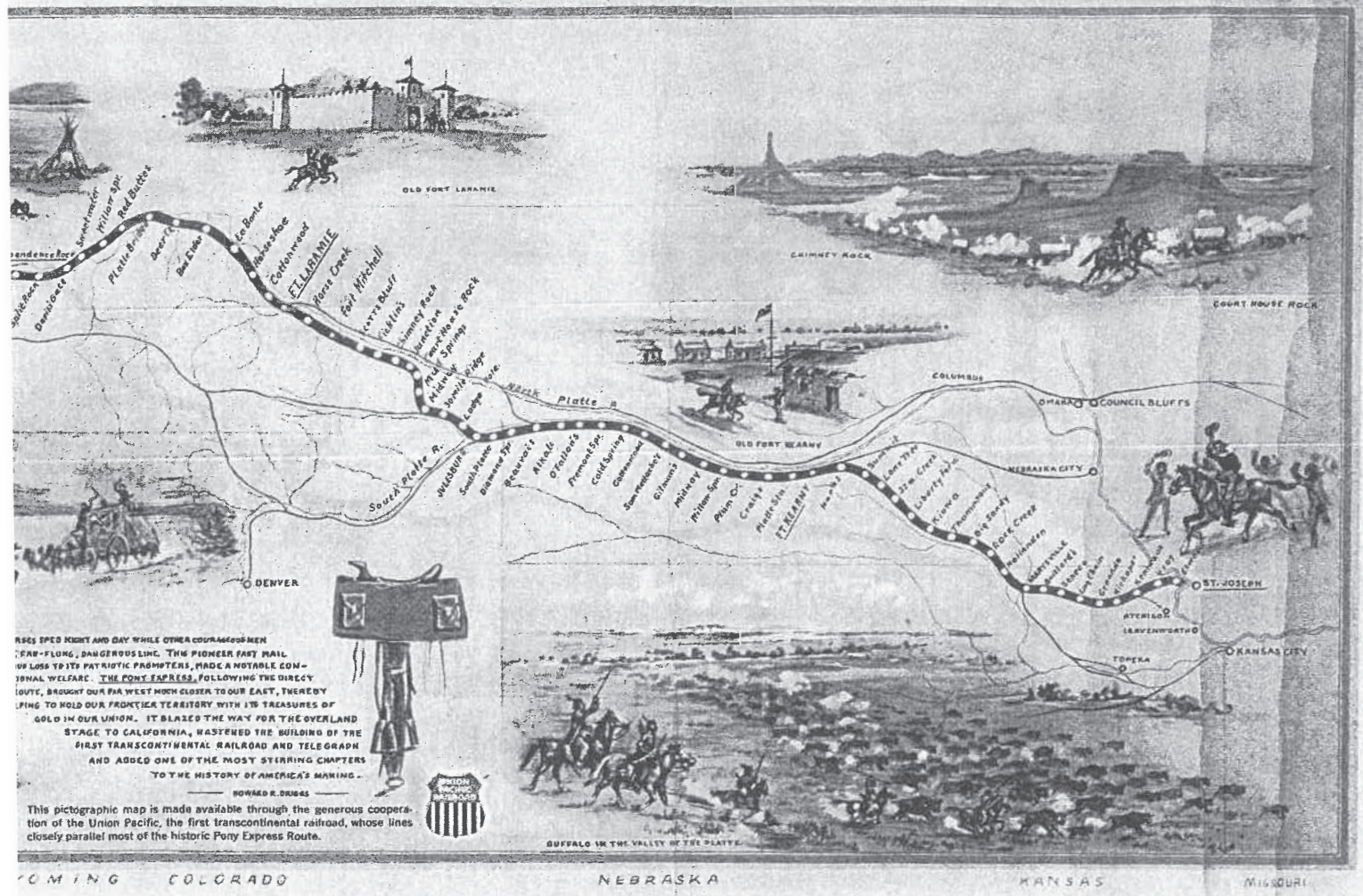
Jim has given SUP News this exclusive story on the authentic Pony Express stations from Green River, west. He says that many former (even present) historians have never taken the trouble to "back trail" in person and really see for themselves, and as a result of this "arm chair field-work" have perpetuated glaring errors.

Sixty-five of the total of 190 Pony Express stations were in the Territory of Utah. Let's saddle up and shag the little bang-tail westward with Jim as he identifies each station along the trail.

Green River (home station), Ham's Fork, Church Buttes, Black's Fork (or Millersville), Bridger (home station).

Nation Now Preparing for Centennial Celebration, 1960

APRIL 3, 1860 - OCTOBER 24, 1861



THE PONY EXPRESS RODE NIGHT AND DAY WHILE OTHER COURAGERS MEN
 OF THE FRONTIER, DANGEROUS LINE. THE PIONEER EAST MAIL
 SERVICE TO ITS PATRIOTIC PROMOTERS, MADE A NOTABLE CON-
 TIBUTIONAL WELFARE. THE PONY EXPRESS, FOLLOWING THE DIRECT
 ROUTE, BROUGHT OUR FAR WEST MUCH CLOSER TO OUR EAST, THEREBY
 BRINGING TO HOLD OUR FRONTIER TERRITORY WITH ITS TREASURES OF
 GOLD IN OUR UNION. IT BLAZED THE WAY FOR THE OVERLAND
 STAGE TO CALIFORNIA, HASTENED THE BUILDING OF THE
 FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH
 AND ADDED ONE OF THE MOST STIRRING CHAPTERS
 TO THE HISTORY OF AMERICA'S MAKING.

HOWARD R. BRIDGES

This pictographic map is made available through the generous cooperation of the Union Pacific, the first transcontinental railroad, whose lines closely parallel most of the historic Pony Express Route.

BUFFALO IN THE VALLEY OF THE PLATTE

COMING COLORADO NEBRASKA KANSAS MISSOURI

"There was no idling-time for a Pony rider on duty. He rode fifty miles without stopping, by daylight, moonlight, starlight, or through the blackness of darkness — just as it happened. He rode a splendid horse that was born for a racer and was fed and lodged like a gentleman, kept him at his utmost speed for ten miles, and then, as he came crashing up to the station where stood two men holding fast a fresh, impatient steed, the transfer

of rider and mailbag was made in a twinkling of an eye, and away flew the eager pair and were out of sight before the spectator could get hardly the ghost of a look. The stage-coach traveled about a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five miles a day (twenty-four hours) and the Pony rider about two hundred and fifty. There were about eighty Pony riders in the saddle all the time, night and day."—Lee Jensen in "The Pony Express."

- Muddy, Quaking Asp Springs, Bear River, Needle Rock, Castle Rock, Weber, Echo (home station).
- Dixie Creek, Bauchmans — Snyder's Mill — Dutchman's Flat, Mountain Dell, Salt Lake (home station).
- Traveler's Rest, Rockwell, Joe Dugout's, Camp Floyd, The Pass — East Rush Valley (there never was a Faust Station; Doc Faust tended station at Rush Valley), Rush Valley (home station).
- Lookout, Simpson Springs, Riverbed, Dugway, Black Rock — Rock House, Fish Springs (home station).
- Boyd's, Willow Springs (Callao), Canyon Station, Deep Creek (home station).
- Eight Mile — Prairie Gate, Antelope, Spring Valley, Shell — Schellbourne (home station).
- Egan Canyon, The Buttes, Mountain

- Spring, Ruby Valley (home station).
- Jacob's Well, Diamond Springs, Sulphur Springs, Robert's Creek (home station).
- Camp — Grub Station, Dry Creek, Cape Horn, Simpson's Park, Reese River (home station).
- Smith's Creek — Mt. Airy, Castle Rock, Edward's Creek, Cold Spring, Middle Gate (home station).
- Fair View, Mountain Wells, Still Water, Old River (home station).
- Bisby's — Rag Town, Nevada, Desert Wells, Dayton, Carson (home station).
- Genoa, Fridays (this station marked the end of the Pony Express stations that lay in Utah Territory).
- From this point on there seems to be a difference in stations and routes, along the route west, that needs accurate cor-

relation with dates. One list (as depicted on the Pony Express map published in this issue of SUP News) names the stations as follows: Yonks, Strawberry, Webster's, Moss, Sportsman's Hall, and ends with Placerville.

It would seem that records prove the following list to be more accurate: Wood Bridge, Hope Valley, Strawberry, Sportsman's Hall (home station), Placerville, Mormon Tavern, 15-Mile House, 5-Mile House, Sacramento, San Francisco.

We would like to see more evidence that the route west went around the south end of the Carson Sinks and by way of Fort Churchill (which history seems to indicate was not built until a few months after the Pony began). Major Howard Egan places the trail around the north of the Sinks.

THE SALMON RIVER SAGA

By Adolph M. Reeder

One of our modern historians has recently said, "If the United States had remained east of the Mississippi we could never have filled our destiny as the greatest nation in the history of the world."



Adolph M. Reeder

That statement almost staggers one, but when we think about it, is very true.

The Louisiana Purchase was one of the most important events in world history. It is now more than 150 years since Lewis and Clark were much concerned about making

the passage. Their boats and supplies had been cached and hidden. Sacajawea had guided up the Jefferson and and Beaverhead streams and they were most anxious to meet the Shoshoni Indians while on their yearly hunting party at a point where Sacajawea had anticipated. It was near Armstead where Captain Lewis first met Cameahwait and his braves on August 13, 1805.

They took him to their base-camp over the Limhi Pass and to the Limhi River. (A marker there designates the birthplace of Sacajawea.) For Sacajawea it was a joyous meeting in the wilderness to discover her brother Cameahwait as Shoshoni Chief. It makes one wonder if Providence provided this arrangement.

The Shoshoni showed concern about the success of their hunting trip into the buffalo country near the "Three Forks" and it was only by Sacajawea's sincere persuasion that her brother Cameahwait made a gift of horses to the white men. Without this kindness the Lewis and Clark expedition might have been a disastrous failure.

This truth was impressed at the Ses-

quicentennial celebration at Salmon City August 20-21, 1955. It was an inspirational performance, worthy of national interest, and should become a yearly event. More than 100 persons performed in the cast.

The Forest Service furnished plenty of pine trees to decorate the arena which made the setting a true representation of the Far West of that early period.

The excellent script prepared by Vio Mae Powell and the staff of narrators and all who participated, including the horses and riders, furnished a wonderful presentation. To witness this great performance one gets a much better understanding of the Lewis and Clark expedition and its importance, especially when you can imagine that you are there at the site where the great history was made.

Such spots are Limhi Pass and River and where it enters the Salmon and the valley where it "narrows" at North Fork where old "Toby" guided them to the Lolo Pass and Clearwater.

Of course, the Limhi name came into use 50 years later when 26 Elders answered the call of President Brigham Young and made that long journey and built "Fort Limhi," having been instructed to teach the Indians the arts of modern Pioneer life.

The Spanish mud walls, built around the Fort structure are still partly standing, and W. H. Barnard reminded us that his father, Ezra J. Barnard, was there and helped in that construction a century ago.

We all tried to visualize the great undertaking of those 26 Elders and their great achievement of 1855. It did seem important to us to be there and made more real the memory of two great events:

(1) The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 150 years ago, guided by Sacajawea, the meeting of her brother as chief of the Shoshoni nation and her success in getting the needed horses are all important portions of the Great West's success story.

Surely she served a great mission in guiding America westward. This was, no doubt, an act of Providence in shaping our great destiny.

(2) Then in 1855 came the Salmon River Mission which succeeded very well until it was upset by the coming of Johnston's Army in 1857.

BRIGHAM YOUNG CHAPTER

With the washing out of the Colorado River ferry at Hite in the recent floods, the oft-heralded and twice-postponed Southeastern Utah trek of the Brigham Young Chapter was wash down the river, too. A spring trek into the Four Corners area over a different route is now planned, unless the ferry is meanwhile restored or unless the national SUP organization elects to adopt such a trip as an inter-chapter project.



Jay B. Hunt

Meanwhile, the chapter has had one of its famous pioneer suppers, with bread and milk and fancy trimmings, and heard Professor Keith Melville, of the B.Y.U. faculty, discourse on the political ideas of Brigham Young. All the Brigham Young Chapter activities involve the wives as well as the Sons, and members of the group strongly recommend co-educational activities as a means of livening up some of the chapters which may be having trouble with hardening of the arteries.

After some research, Secretary Stewart L. Grow finally discovered what officers were elected last spring, the minutes having been lost during the summer. Former national vice-president Jay B. Hunt is now chapter president; George S. Ballif and Lawson Hamblin are vice-presidents, and Gustive O. Larson, Richard D. Poll, and C. S. Boyle are directors.

TRAILS, From Page 4

How is it possible to maintain this high standard? With all my heart I wish SUP ever increasing success."

AND SPEAKING ABOUT BARBERS AND PIONEER BARBER SHOPS, here is a note from Old-Time Barber David A. Hand, 313 West 4th South, Sandy, Utah: "I was born in Utah May 2, 1882, of parents who came to Utah from foreign countries; father from England in 1865, mother from South Africa in 1860. Father was working at Promontory when

the Golden Spike was driven. Is any other Utah barber as closely related to that event? I learned the barber trade in 1903. Have followed it ever since. When I started to learn the trade I bought a Russian leather strop and have used it, and it only, for 54 consecutive years and am still using it today, and every day. Can any Utah barber beat better than 54 years with one strop? I am the father of eight children, 4 sons, 4 daughters; 28 grandchildren; 19 great-grandchildren, 51 of my 54 years of barbering have been done here in Sandy. I can boast of cutting hair for five gen-

erations in more families than one. Two of my sons are barbers, having learned the trade in my shop. Between 8 and 9 years ago I put my shop in a spare room in my home. To avoid late evening work I established early morning hours. Three years ago I put in an extra chair and operate a two-chair shop. I open as early as 5:00 a.m. for appointments until the other barber arrives about 8:30 a.m., then I am in semi-retirement the balance of the day, but help out during rush hours. We are doing considerable work

See TRAILS, Page 13

UNIVERSITY OF DESERET CHAPTER

Reversing the policy of preceding years the University of Deseret Chapter of SUP decided to elect officers at the first official meeting of the season (October 31) instead of waiting until December or January. Since the chapter is most active during the regular school year, this change seemed advisable. The new officers elected are: David E. Miller, president; Paul W. Hodson, first vice-president; Mack S. Kesler, second vice-president; George S. Dibble, third vice-president; Harold R. Bradford, Secretary; Paul S. Nicholes, treasurer. This may



Dr. David E. Miller, newly elected president of the University of Deseret Chapter of SUP, receives the Bell from past president Frederick R. Evans, October 31, 1957.

seem like a lot of officers for one chapter, but the newly selected men feel that they can find enough projects and activities to keep busy.

The University of Deseret Chapter holds a noon luncheon meeting every fourth Thursday of the month in the Union Building. We are able to draw from the wealth of talent at our disposal for program material and always enjoy a first-class presentation. An example of this was our last meeting when Dr. Ralph V. Chamberlain read an excellent paper regarding the life and activities of John C. Bennet, sometimes referred to as Joseph Smith's closest friend and his worst enemy. The report was so well received that there was a general demand among the listeners that it be presented for publication. We hope to find room for it in a future issue of the SUP NEWS.

The new officers are pledged to continue the high type of programs which our members have grown to expect. In addition, President Miller hopes to promote one or two field trips to important sites since it is part of his philosophy that every SON should know more about our own history and that no person can truly understand that history without visiting some of the places where it was made. We are, indeed, looking forward to a very happy and successful year.

PETEETNEET PREXY POLITICAL BIG-SHOT

Now that Peteetneet Chapter President G. Osmond Dunford has been elected mayor of the city of Payson, he can devote the community's entire resources to building SUP. We'll be watching for exciting reports from down that-a-way.

Knight Lauds SUP & Mormon Battalion

SUP News is happy to be able to print the following letter written October 21, 1957, by Governor Goodwin J. Knight of California to John F. Howells, Jr., president of the Los Angeles Chapter, SUP.

"Dear Jack: It is a real honor to accept your invitation to become a member of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, one of the few organizations in which an individual's forebears qualify him for membership. I am of the opinion that every son of a Utah pioneer should avail himself of the opportunity to promote the high ideals of this worthy organization.

"May I congratulate you on your outstanding leadership of this group and the successful financial campaign for the completion of a pylon and flagstaff for the Fort Moore Memorial honoring the famed Mormon Battalion.

"I was pleased that the California State Legislature unanimously passed Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 41, honoring this revered military unit and the Mormon people for their sacrifices and dedication to a loyal and patriotic cause.

"It appears that we have something in common in that we are both campaigning for important and worthwhile causes. It was a genuine pleasure to have my old friend, Ike M. Stewart, join the Sons of Utah Pioneers with me inasmuch as our fathers were law students together at the University of Michigan, and I am sure if they were alive today they would give a hearty smile of approval.

"With kindest personal regards and best wishes, Cordially,

"GOODWIN J. KNIGHT
"Governor."



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TREMONTON

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A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE . . .

That Is Local, Interested, Friendly!

Fifty Donors Made Honorary Citizens of Pioneer Village During Past Year

During the past year Pioneer Village received financial benefits ranging in amounts from \$25 to \$1000 from donors spread from Chicago to Los Angeles. Their financial support has materially helped in expanding the buildings and exhibits. Each donor, man and wife, has received the official certificate of Honorary Village Citizenship for the current 1957 year.

Pioneer Village invites anyone who is interested in the preservation of our pioneer relics and culture to assist financially in maintaining its five acres of buildings and exhibits.

Those who can pledge \$25 or more each year to this project are invited to become **HONORARY CITIZENS OF PIONEER VILLAGE**. The invitation is open to all. Contributions have been declared legally deductible from federal income tax. The Village's new list of Honorary Citizens for 1958 will open January 1st.

HONORARY CITIZENS FOR 1957



Mr. and Mrs. Emilius Christensen
Evanston, Illinois
Dell and Sarah Adams
Layton
Milton and Florence Backman
Salt Lake City
L. Burt and Hazel Bigler
West Jordan
Karl B. and Delsa Hale
Salt Lake City
Carl J. and Alberta Christensen
Salt Lake City
Mrs. Lillie A. Sorensen
Salt Lake City
Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Richards
Ogden
Israel and Rosa Hunsaker
Tremonton
Mrs. Frank A. Barnes
Salt Lake City
John G. Sharp
Murray
Clifford E. Young
American Fork
Stanford A. Sorensen
Salt Lake City
Benjamin L. and Anna C. Rich
Salt Lake City
Carl and Ella Burton
Salt Lake City
James D. and Louise Moyle
Salt Lake City

Francis A. and Annie C. Esplin
Salt Lake City
J. Sedley and Pearl I. Stanford
Logan
Gustive O. and Virginia Larson
Provo
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Jensen
Salt Lake City
G. Osmond and Venna Dunford
Payson
Lanell N. and Lucy M. Lunt
Cedar City
Fred J. and Mildred Bradshaw
Salt Lake City
Charles R. and Eva Collings
Bountiful
John O. Reeve
Ogden
Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ballard
Ogden
Harlan W. and Geraldine Clark
Salt Lake City
Ray G. Brandley
Salt Lake City
Luther M. and Beatrice Winsor
Salt Lake City
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob J. White
Garland
William M. Staker
Salt Lake City
Thomas F. Kirkham
Lehi
Mr. and Mrs. John F. Howells, Jr.
Los Angeles
Tanner L. and Rhoda B. Brown
Salt Lake City
S. Roy and Effie Chipman
Salt Lake City
Alvin and Edith Keddington
Salt Lake City
Paul and Mildred Jones
Salt Lake City
S. Calvin and Becky Sorensen
Salt Lake City
J. Gordon and Ela'ne Sorensen
Salt Lake City
Maynard M. and Nonie Sorensen
Salt Lake City
S. Morgan and Nabbie Sorensen
Salt Lake City
Edwin Q. and Luella Cannon
Salt Lake City
Sharp M. Larsen
Salt Lake City
Richard R. and Amy B. Lyman
Salt Lake City
William R. and Hortense Pollock
Salt Lake City
C. W. Watts
Kanosh
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Call
Salt Lake City
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Clayton
Salt Lake City
Marion C. Nelson
Salt Lake City
KSL Television
Salt Lake City



HONORARY CITIZENS FOR 1958

Mr. and Mrs. Emilius Christensen
Evanston, Illinois

ARE PRAYERS ANSWERED?

Now with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation eye-brow deep all over Utah in conservation projects that will pour countless thousands of acre-feet of water on our arid soil, it's time to look backward and see what it was that broke the log jam! what caused the down-pour of dams and canals.

Could it have been a supplication in heptameter, penned in 1949 by Annie Johnson of St. George? Let skeptics be not too quick to scoff. Annie's prayer to her Uncle Samuel was delivered on the floor of the United States House of Representatives in Washington and made the pages of the Congressional Record in the February 21st, 1950, issue. Before we reprint it below, we ask Annie to be mindful of Sputnik and Muttnik and pen another prayer.



GIVE US WATER, UNCLE SAM

By Annie C. Johnson

What we want out here is water,
Just plain water, Uncle Sam,
And we think you ought to bring it
From a governmental dam.

We've just learned that you've decided,
After many years' delay,
To supply the West with water—
If you find the scheme will pay.

We've been praying for moisture,
Through the hot and arid years,
But our cry for "water" . . . "water"
Has just lately reached your ears.

We have other kinds of liquids,
From the best brands to the worst,
And they're all quite efficacious
When it comes to quenching thirst.

We maintain out here that water
Its great function best fulfills
When it irrigates our ranches
And brings power to our mills.

If you can't resist the impulse
That impels you to expand,
You can find room for expansion
On our western arid lands.

As we furnish you with silver,
When you wanted to resume,
Now that you've espoused expansion,
We'll provide the bridal-room.

Come out West and help us finish
What God left about half done,
When he turned this desert over
To the lizards and the sun.

You can go up in the canyons
And construct a reservoir
For a tenth of what you squandered
In the North Korean war.

You can go down in the valley
And produce a flowing well,
And won't have to run your auger
More than half-way down to tell.

With the differential duties
Which you pay the Sugar Trust,
You can pump sufficient water
To forever lay our dust.

You can dig a hundred ditches
From the Platte to Tonopah
For much less than you have taxed us
For your ditch at Panama.

If you'll only bring us water
To our arid lands out West,
We will ask no further favors
And we'll quickly do the rest.

We will make this desert blossom
Like the fertile Philippines,
Where you're educating natives
While we furnish you the means.

We will show you what strong muscles,
When engaged in honest toil,
Can produce on barren uplands,
From a dry and sandy soil.

We will fill your empty coffers
With the stuff you like so well,
Then the bankers can't control you,
For you'll have gold bricks to sell.

When this prayer of ours you answer,
And our arid lands redeem,
You will see the full fruition
Of our hydrographic dream.

Then you'll see our verdant valleys
Smiling 'neath our azure skies,
Circled round by purple mountains,
Like the vales of Paradise.

What we want out here is water,
Just plain water, Uncle Sam,
And we think you ought to bring it
From a governmental dam.

TRAILS, From Page 10

by telephone appointments. When I first started to barber in Sandy, there was no electric lights, and I lit the shop by coal-oil first, then gas."

ADOLPH REEDER OF CORINNE, sometime president of our fine Box Elder Chapter and currently our National Chaplain, writes: "I have in mind a wonderful "Short Trek" of one day duration. It can be taken any week-end in November or December. The weather is still delightful in our great open spaces. Leave Brigham City Court House at 8:00 a.m. in a caravan of private cars. Drive 70 miles to Little Valley at Promontory Point and see the great railroad construction project that is pushing a track bed across Great Salt Lake, a distance of 13 miles. This dyke spreads to a width of 400 feet at lake-bed, under deep water. See the mammoth barges that ride 12 feet high with hulls empty, yet settle in the heavy salt water until their decks are awash when loaded with 2000 cubic yards of earth fill. An immense endless belt loads a barge in 20 minutes while we actually see a mountain in the process of moving down to the sea. Believe me, this is a good day's education. The road is oiled most of the way, but many sharp turns that force us to drive with caution. Bring your own lunch and bottled pop. Then on to visit the big Tihokol plant on the hill as we return. This trip, it would seem, definitely has a place in the Son's "Know Your Utah" campaign.

ANOTHER NOTE FROM A WONDERFUL SON: "Here is my check for \$10.50 to cover three yearly subscriptions to the interesting SUP NEWS."

IN TODAY'S MAIL: "You invite us to organize new chapters. I have in mind organizing one in Cardston, Canada. My three good friends in Cardston who are very capable of doing it are: S. Low, James Fradsham, and Clinton Burnham. Please give them the green light." [Ed. note: Brothers Low, Fradsham, Burnham—Go to it.]

UNIVERSITY OF DESERET CHAPTER, on the University of Utah campus, held its first fall luncheon meeting October 31 in the Union Building with Ralph V. Chamberlain delivering an excellent discourse on "John C. Bennett." New chapter officers were announced for the 1957 1958 year as follows: David E. Miller, president; Paul W. Hodson, 1st vice president; Mack S. Kesler, 2nd vice president; George S. Dibble, 3rd vice president; Harold R. Bradford, secretary; and Paul S. Nicholes, treasurer.

A VERY SWEET AND LOVELY WOMAN PENNED THIS APPRECIATION:

"Thanks so very much for the Certificate of Citizenship in Pioneer Village. Anything pertaining to the Pioneers of Utah is sacred to me. I am always proud of the fact that my father, John Brown, at the age of 27 was captain of the thirteenth Ten in the original company; that he was one of the chief scouts and an expert with a rifle; that he and Orson Pratt, going ahead, had the first view of the valley on July 19th; that he entered the valley July 22nd, 1847."—Amy Brown Lyman.

PUBLIC INVITED TO VISIT PIONEER VILLAGE, RELAX

The latch-string is out at Pioneer Village. People everywhere are invited to step across the threshold into the pioneer past. Come and relax. Come and spend a quiet hour or two communing with the glorious western pioneer era.

HOURS

Monday through Friday—
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Sundays—2:00 to 5:00 p.m.
Saturdays, 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

ADMISSION

Adults (14 and over)..... .60
Children (5 to 13)..... .25

DIRECTIONS FOR TRAVEL

Drive to 27th South Street in Salt Lake City, then East on 27th South to Connor Street (2150 East). Then south on Connor Street 2 blocks (past elementary school) to entrance on west side of street.

HONORARY CITIZENS OF PIONEER VILLAGE ARE ADMITTED WITHOUT CHARGE. *Why not make a \$25 (or greater) contribution to the Village, and receive your Official Certificate. Become an Honary Citizen.*

ERN'S COFFEE SHOP IN TREMONTON

The Best Home-Cooked Food and Pastries in Tarnation!

WE'RE MIGHTY PROUD OF OUR KITCHEN!

E. O. HANSEN

Proprietor Since 1939

Significant Trends in Utah Communities

By Reed H. Bradford,
Brigham Young University

(Editor's Note: In submitting this interesting article, Dr. Bradford writes, "I am impressed with a new spirit which is evidenced in some of our communities and has resulted in projects of community betterment. I feel it will be thought-provoking to focus attention on the trend in order that other areas might benefit.")

One of the central areas of study in the field of sociology is social organization and structure. By describing and analyzing basic institutions (such as marriage, religion and government), systems of stratification involving roles and statutes, and the nature of various types of groups, a great deal of understanding can be gained concerning human behavior.

Three Phases of Development

In Mormon society in Utah a large amount of study has been given to the social organization of the communities throughout the state. Through the pioneering efforts of Dr. Lowry Nelson, Joseph A. Geddes and others, attention of sociologists has been focused on these communities. Several of these have recently celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of their founding. It is possible to identify in the instance of many of these communities three phases of development.

Church

Phase one was a period in which the Mormon Church was the great integrating force in the lives of the people. Its organizations and authority were the factors responsible for carrying out community projects. In a study made by the author of Salem¹, it was found, for example, that all disputes were decided by a "bishop's court." In these courts the Church authorities sat and adjudicated cases in a manner very similar to that prevailing in regular judicial practice, the principal difference being that the court had no power except that involved in the influence of the Church.

In a similar manner, such questions as protection from the Indians, providing an irrigation system, methods of settlement, parcelling out of land and many other important community matters were settled by the authority and influence of the Church. During this period, too, the inhabitants were isolated to a considerable degree. It took two days to go by wagon from Salem to Salt Lake City, a distance of sixty miles. Important also was the fact that agriculture was the occupation of the vast majority of the people.

Pessimism

The second phase of development began during the latter part of the nineteenth century. It was a period in which the good land had been taken up for settlement and cultivation. This fact, combined with a factor of a high birth rate, made it imperative that many members of the community — especially those in the younger age groups, migrate to other areas in order to find adequate opportunities for establishing themselves.

In many cases, those that remained in the communities found it difficult to achieve an adequate standard of living because farms were small and there were scarcely any other important industries which might have afforded additional opportunities. As a result of all of these factors, this seems to have been a period characterized by considerable pessimism on the part of small community inhabitants as far as projects of community improvement were concerned.

Driving through many of these places, one could note the dilapidated condition of the houses, the lack of landscaping around the churches, the run-down condition of fences, and the lack of an energetic leadership to carry out community improvement projects. This was understandable but also regrettable in view of the efficient way in which members of the Mormon communities had cooperated during the earlier period.

Community Pride

At the present time, however, there is convincing evidence of the beginning of a new and third phase of development in many Utah communities. It is a period in which the inhabitants are thinking and working in terms of the community, and not in terms of just one particular group. Consider, for example, the case of Orem. Originally, a movement was initiated by the Mormon Church in the community to improve the recreational facilities available to citizens.

Later, however, all elements of the community were invited to participate in an organization known as the Sharon Community Educational and Recreational Association which has produced some outstanding community projects such as the Scera theater, softball programs, a swimming pool and children's recreational program. Today Scera is a non-profit community organization. Any profits earned are spent to improve the facilities in the building and on the grounds and to assist in all phases of the community recreation and educational program.

Idea Spreads

Several other communities are organizing projects for community betterment. A number of factors are responsible for this new phase of development. One of the most important of these is the opportunity provided by new industries. This has provided a broader economic base for the people. In some cases, because of improved means of transportation, citizens are finding it possible to live in communities located some distances from industrial centers.

The Mormon Church — still the predominant religious organization in most communities, is striving to improve community life. New chapels are being constructed, attendance at such organizations as the Sunday School has increased during the past ten years, beautification programs have been instituted, and welfare projects begun. Certainly significant is the fact that many communities are now finding it possible to find ways and means of improving the living facilities in their town.

If all elements of the community can cooperate together in such projects, there is no reason why many towns cannot achieve a new pride in their community and initiate movements to acquire a more desirable plane of social living.

¹ See "Salem, Utah," in *Rural Sociology and Rural Social Organization* by Dwight Sanderson, New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1942, pp. 771-783.



Officers of Sugar House Chapter. L. to r.: Mervin Jones, President; Arthur Reynolds, 1st Vice President; Tanner A. Brown, 2nd Vice President, and Lorenzo Summerhays, 3rd Vice President.

SORENSEN, From Page 7

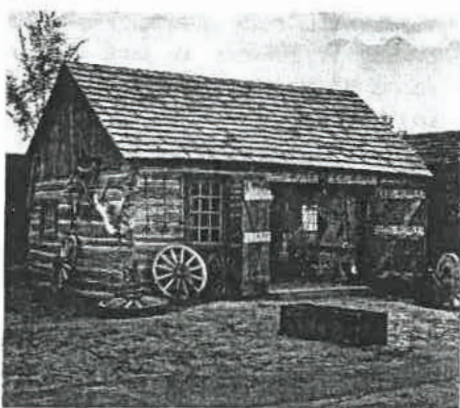
Angell at the request of Brigham Young. All we could do was carefully remove the woodwork and everything but the thick adobes. The adobes we left, the rest was removed to Pioneer Village.

We were once presented with three hand-made square nails for display at the Village. We have prized them highly, but when we dismantled the Empey House, we pulled from the woodwork more than two hundred pounds of square, hand-made nails. Often the lack of hand-made nails made it necessary for car-

penters to lash the joints with rawhide strips reinforced with dowel-pins.

Stone was often used where it could be easily quarried. We found a good example of a pioneer building of stone in Coalville. Daughters of Utah Pioneers had been there before us Sons and had erected a bronze marker and monument that told of the historical significance of the old building.

It had first been used as a fort with angled windows, back of which the settlers could make a stand against hostile Indians. Later it served as a courthouse and a rear room was used as a jail. It was in this building the first Summit LDS Stake was organized. It also served as a schoolhouse, theater, and recreation hall. In fact, every public activity in Summit County seems to have had had its be-



The old Blacksmith Shop from Cedar Valley. (Incidentally, this lonesome little hamlet, tucked away on the eastern slope of gentle hills, is kith and kin to Edgar Lee Master's Spoon River, and lovers of his Anthology do themselves an injustice if they fail to make a pilgrimage to this delightful setting.)

ginning in this old building. It had been dedicated by Brigham Young in 1865.

Exposed surface stone is usually soft, but this building had been constructed with the harder stone taken from depth. It had weathered almost a full century. We photographed and marked it stone by stone, then dismantled it and moved the entire building to Pioneer Village, where it has been completely restored and will house Church relics and the pipe organ from the Brigham Street pioneer mansion of Matthew Walker.

Pioneer homes were covered wagons, dug-outs, log cabins, stone and adobe houses. Open hearths and wood and coal stoves furnished warmth and cooked the food. There was no plumbing. Water was carried by pails from the streams. Light came from candles and kerosene lamps.

The Pioneers were intelligent and in-

dustrious people. They progressed from forts to well laid-out communities.

One of the first meeting places was the old Bowery on Temple Square in Salt Lake City. It was merely upright poles stuck in the ground with a roof of boughs and leafy fronds for protection against sun and rain. Later the Tabernacle was built near the Bowery. The old Social Hall that stood at the present intersection of State Street and (formerly) Motor Avenue, was the first real theater building in the city, and was soon followed by the magnificent and fabulous Salt Lake Theatre.

The White House, built by Brigham Young in 1853 as a social center, was the first "shingled" building in the territory. The Gardo House, later to be popularized as the Amelia Palace was unparalleled as Victorian architecture. It was built by Brigham Young, though he died before it was finished. Only two dwellings built and occupied by Brigham Young survive; they are the Beehive and Lion House.

The Salt Lake Temple is the greatest of all pioneer Utah buildings. It took forty years to construct. Sandstone from Red Butte Canyon and adobes as used in its early stages were discarded and granite from Little Cottonwood Canyon substituted.

The coming of the railroad in 1869 ended the pioneer era. The Pony Express, stage coaches and wagon freight were no longer important. A narrow-gauge railroad train and a colorful early Utah railway station will house a "Last Spike Museum of Western Railroad Lore" at Pioneer Village.

After the pioneer era came the period of the Gay Nineties, the age of the gingerbread architectural decorations. Pioneer life had succeeded. The world grew tired of sedateness and the drab past, and as folks felt the new prosperity they began to put on the show. What a colorful age it became. The gingerbread house with its fretwork trim, colored glass windows, elaborately carved oak furniture and profusion of bric-a-brac.

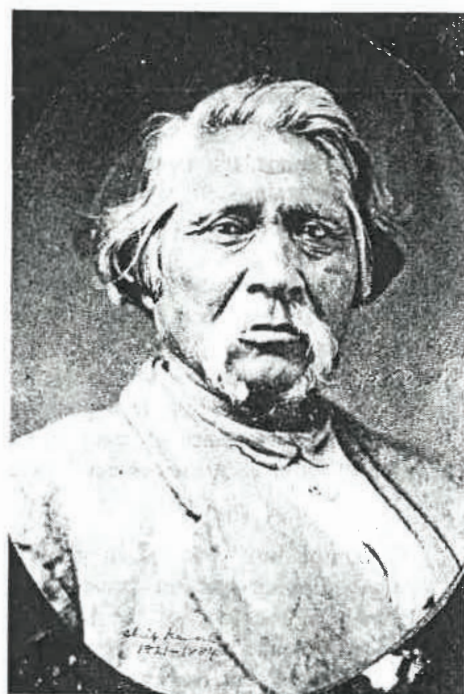
We were fortunate to secure one of these Gay-Nineties homes from Rockport and have completely restored and furnished it at Pioneer Village. Here one will see the kitchen that doubled as a bathroom on Saturday nights, the garish parlor, and the elaborately furnished bedroom.

The Barbershops with their occupational shaving mugs and their melodious quartets; the fancy carriages, and harness races are reminiscent of the period. The horse and carriage houses were often as

fancy as the homes. One of these, the Governor George H. Dern horse and carriage house has been moved from his 1890 mansion on East South Temple Street in Salt Lake City, and completely restored at Pioneer Village. Here it will house the fine vehicles of the period, the sleighs, harnesses and saddles and the many accessories of the "carriage trade."

More than fifty horse-drawn carriages, wagons, and rigs are now housed at the Village. We have three fine teams of horses and two good yokes of oxen in the old livery stable, and we use them constantly.

Life Magazine printed a two-page spread in color of the tools that made up the arts, skills and crafts of early America.



CHIEF KANOSH, "The Peacemaker," 1821-1884

Original photograph was presented to Pioneer Village by Mrs. Maude Crane Melville, in May, 1957, with this notation: "I acquired this photograph through my uncle, Charles Crane, formerly a friend of the Chief. My father, George Crane, spoke at Kanosh's funeral. Kanosh had come to the valley, which was later to bear his name, as a little boy with a widowed mother and three brothers. He was married four times—to Julia, Betsykin, Mary Voreas, and Sally. The latter had been rescued from a hostile tribe when a girl, and raised in the home of Brigham Young. Sally and Kanosh lived in a log house where the settlement of Kanosh is now located. It stood on the east side of Main St., a block south of the museum. Both Sally and her Chief are buried in the settlement."

We looked over the collections at Pioneer Village and found we not only had everything they had printed, but many times more. This merely points up that our pioneers were not only fine artisans but had the best tools the period afforded. No wonder they built well.